Commercial Cannabis Ballot Measure

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AGENDA

- Review legal landscape
- Review what other cities in San Mateo County have done and cannabis ballot measure outcomes
- Discuss features of a potential ballot measure
- Discuss potential next steps for a November 2020 ballot measure
- Provide direction to staff

Current Legal Landscape

- Federal
 - Controlled substance that's illegal to possess or sell
- State
 - Proposition 64: Adopted 11-08-2016
 - Allows recreational use, possession, purchase, sale, distribution of specified amounts
 - Allows indoor cultivation of six plants for personal use
 - Allows most commercial activities subject to state license
 - Allows cities to regulate or prohibit some or all commercial activities
 - Imposes excise and sales tax totaling 22%
 - City would receive 1.5% in total sales tax including Measure G tax

Current Legal Landscape

- San Bruno
 - Medical cannabis distribution facilities prohibited (Chapter 6.58, 2011)
 - Commercial cannabis activities prohibited except as allowed by state law (Chapter 6.59, 2018)
 - Adopted by City Council following two years of public meetings and study
 - CC retains authority to repeal or modify

Issue for Discussion

- April 28, 2020: City Council requested study session about placing cannabis measure on November 2020 ballot
- Staff and consultant research
 - Five City departments
 - HdL, consulting firm advising all San Mateo
 County cities that adopted a ballot measure
 - Outside counsel for tax ordinance guidance
 - Staff time: approximately 75 hours to date

What Have the 20 San Mateo County Jurisdictions Done?

- 9 cities: prohibit all commercial cannabis activities (San Bruno, Burlingame, Millbrae, Colma, Hillsborough, Foster City, Menlo Park, Atherton, Woodside)
- 2 cities and County: prohibit all commercial cannabis activities except for distribution
 - 85 entities distributing cannabis without state or local licenses/permits supplying resident needs
 - Difficult to tax

What Have the 20 San Mateo County Jurisdictions Done?

- 8 cities: adopted ballot measures to tax and/or regulate various commercial cannabis activities
 - Tax: range from 2.5-10%
 - Regulations: zoning/permitting
 - Revenue generation estimated at time of ballot measure adoption: \$100K-\$1.5M

What Happened in the 8 Cities that Adopted Ballot Measures?

- 2 cities have collected revenue
 - Pacifica: \$300K-\$500K
 - SSF: under \$100K since January 2019
- Why? Barriers to entry for new businesses
 - Permit costs/fees imposed by cities
 - City taxes levied above state taxes
 - Lack of stable banking options
 - Robust underground economy
 - Investment dollars dwindling
 - Only retail operations generate significant direct revenue
 - Pacifica businesses existed previously

What Would a Ballot Measure Contain?

- Tax
 - 2/3 vote of CC (4 affirmative votes) required to place on ballot
 - One meeting to adopt resolution
 - Majority voter approval

What Would a Ballot Measure Contain?

- Regulations
 - Voter approval not legally required
 - CC could place regulatory ordinance on ballot by majority vote
 - One meeting to adopt resolution
 - Majority voter approval
 - Caveats
 - Voters may not approve activities such as retail that generate revenue (HMB)
 - Requires substantial work to develop
 - Prior community input desirable

Possible Next Steps to Move Forward With Ballot Measure

- How should City develop language of a potential ballot measure?
 - Do polling, then develop measure around public support
 - Previously done by City for successful measures
 - Use another city's ordinance
 - Provide specific direction to staff
 - Retain experts to assist with drafting

Possible Next Steps to Move Forward With Ballot Measure

- What level of tax would be appropriate?
 - Align to highest in County: 10% (Daly City, San Carlos)
 - Align to lowest in County: 2.5% (HMB, SM) for some activities
 - Select another rate (SSF: 5%; Brisbane: 6%)
 - Set low but allow CC to raise (Pacifica: 6% initially raised to 10%)
 - Retain experts to evaluate appropriate level for each permitted activity

Possible Next Steps to Move Forward With Ballot Measure

- Should City provide information to community about the measure?
 - Hold public meetings, staff presentations to community, mailers
- Consider effect of potential cannabis measure on potential TOT tax measure

Potential Ballot Measure Costs

- Polling: \$30K
 - Potential additional cost for election consulting depending on ballot issue
- Comprehensive services including economic analysis, ballot measure development, public meetings: \$30K
- CEQA/GIS Services: \$10K-\$25K depending on measure
- Informational mailers: \$8K per mailer
- Election costs: \$7K-11K
- Staff time
 - 50-150 hours depending on ballot measure

Summary

- Timeline: Ballot Measure and associated materials to County by 08-08-2020
- Less than 60 days to perform all necessary work before second July CC meeting
- Consultants and staff required to immediately begin work

Next Steps

- Discuss whether to place measure on November 2020 ballot
- Discuss whether tax only, tax+regulation, or regulation only
- Discuss whether to retain consultants to perform necessary work to determine viability and content
 - Discuss source of funds for work